

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1907.

No. 43

## Gompers' Sensational Reply to Manufacturers' Attacks.

The National Manufacturers' Association, headed by the notorious James W. Van Cleave, has an official organ, known as *American Industries*, published in New York. This journal, of course, is a radical opponent of labor unionism, and its columns are mainly devoted to attacks on labor unionism, its methods, alleged practices, and its leaders. The leading articles of the November issues are devoted to attacks on President Gompers and other officers of the American Federation of Labor. The articles in question charge Gompers and his associates with having for years operated a system of graft in connection with the *American Federationist*, convention souvenirs, and other publications, and purport to give proof of the truth of the charges in a series of photographic copies of compromising documents. This matter was first published just before the opening of the Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor, and a second instalment appeared while the convention was in session. President Gompers announced that he desired to make a formal reply to the charges, and the convention made the matter a special order for the afternoon of the ninth day. At that time Mr. Gompers took the floor and, reading from manuscript almost entirely, made a statement refuting in detail all of the charges made in *American Industries*, and wound up by relating the details of an effort of the Manufacturers' Association to bribe him. Gompers' statements created a great sensation, and his clear and convincing exposition of the falsity of the charges made against him, as well as his relation of the machinations of the Manufacturers' Association to wreck the Federation had the effect of a vote of confidence in Gompers and the entire Executive Council being passed unanimously. That this was not a perfunctory act was shown later, when President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and the other members of the Executive Council were re-elected unanimously.

Space does not permit the reprinting of President Gompers' statement in full, but the salient features of it follow:

The attack by the agents of the National Association of Manufacturers upon the officers of the American Federation of Labor could not come at a more opportune time than just before and during our annual convention. It will have directly the opposite effect from that intended. Instead of sowing suspicion and disrupting our forces it will concentrate their energy upon defensive measures.

While I might personally prefer to let my life work speak for itself as to my honesty and loyalty to the movement I have the honor in part to represent, yet such scurrilous and lying attacks cannot be passed over in silence by the labor movement of the country, and I feel that the general public should be given the truth. That our opponents descend to personal abuse shows the low character of the cam-

paign they are conducting. That they had to go back sixteen years to fabricate a charge against my honesty is significant, for I have been under public scrutiny all the years since.

Public sentiment will be shocked at the revelation of the methods employed by the spies and agents of the Manufacturers' Association. I shall lay much of this information before you and the general public.

The unions of the country have been simmering with resentment since I informed them through the *American Federationist* of the real purposes for which the Manufacturers' Association's million and a half dollar war fund was to be used. I published an editorial in the *American Federationist* last July and another in September stating that the fund would be used in an attempt to vilify and discredit the officials of our movement—that detectives and spies were already swarming around our unions not only trying to get information but busily engaged in fomenting trouble and concocting lies as to the actions of such unions and their members. My editorials were based on actual information.

The man Rice who makes affidavit of having paid and received certain money from Samuel Gompers is a man who was formerly an advertising solicitor employed by the American Federation of Labor. He was dismissed for dishonesty. We have records in our office to prove this.

Rice's statements as to the accounts paid to the American Federation of Labor for the advertising privileges of its annual publication from the years 1893 to 1899 are not only incorrect as to the amounts paid, but he omits the important fact that such sums as he did pay were expended for the Federation and not for my personal use.

There are warrants out for Henry Rice in several States, sworn to by business men whom he has fleeced. We have in our office original correspondence voluntarily sent to us proving that Henry Rice has over and over again stolen from those who employed him.

(A long list of documentary evidence of the dishonest acts of Henry Rice is then given in detail.)

The attack upon the Federation officials misrepresents the action which the American Federation of Labor has taken on several occasions in its conventions.

For instance, it is charged that I was "investigated" at the Chicago convention in 1893, and the intimation is made that I was "whitewashed."

It is true that I had some opposition. There was a delegate who had the honorable ambition to succeed me as president, and he had a following among the delegates. Some of my opponents started a rumor that I had not accounted satisfactorily for the money received for the sale of the advertising privilege for our souvenir that year. A committee of five was appointed to investigate the matter; three of the five were known to be personally opposed to my re-election as president and in favor of the election of my opponent. The committee found that the rumors were baseless. I had properly accounted for every dollar received.

In regard to the expense of our magazine, the *American Federationist*, I will say that we do pay our advertising manager 50 per cent commission on

advertising. He is an able man, who has received from other firms even higher salary than we pay. We consider the laborer worthy of his hire. Our advertising manager does not get the 50 per cent for his personal share, but is obliged to pay a commission and traveling expenses to the force of canvassers whom he employs and keeps on the road soliciting advertisements for the *American Federationist*. This makes a total of about 42 per cent, leaving him about 8 per cent for work as manager.

Our magazine is national in its scope and appeal, yet there are certain kinds of advertising which we do not care to solicit or accept. For instance, we do not accept the advertisements of a firm known to be unfair to organized labor, not even if that firm were willing to pay \$5,000 a page for insertion. It would surprise even you, much less the public, to know the sums we are offered if we will accept certain classes of advertisements.

I also charge openly and pointedly that the Manufacturers' Association has for the past two years conducted a secret and widespread boycott against the *American Federationist*. We have ample proof of this in our records. It penalizes manufacturers who advertise in our columns. It terrorizes merchants who would like to advertise with us by threatening to ruin their business if they do. This is the association which conducts a secret boycott itself and is trying to get the courts to enjoin the American Federation of Labor from publishing an open "We Don't Patronize" list of unfair firms in the *American Federationist*. The blacklisting and boycotting tactics of the Manufacturers' Association add considerably to the expense and trouble of securing advertising for the *American Federationist*.

It is true that in 1903 and 1904 we had an apparent deficit on the *American Federationist*. Our secretary's report, from which this was joyously culled by our opponents, was only of the current condition and did not mention several thousand dollars of collectible bills which were a good asset and were subsequently realized upon. In 1905 our expenses were less because the expenditures of the two previous years in enlarging and advertising our publication had borne such good fruit that we again showed a surplus on current business.

The garbled extracts published by the Manufacturers' Association were taken from our published financial reports, which are on file in public libraries and everywhere that our magazine is to be found. These financial transactions have been audited by a special committee each year and passed upon by the convention.

I think the National Association of Manufacturers will do well to follow our example and publish each month the subscriptions received to the million and a half dollar war fund. I challenge it to publish the true story for what the money is expended.

Not only do the secretary, treasurer and myself present extended reports of everything done during the year, but we also join with our eight vice-presidents in an executive council report to the convention. These are not only read and printed as a part of the public proceedings, but committees are appointed to analyze and consider these reports and the verdict of the

(Continued on Page 8.)



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting  
Held December 6, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Alexander in the chair. On roll call Vice-President Vera was noted absent. Approval of minutes of the previous meeting laid over.

**CREDENTIALS**—Boiler Makers' Union, No. 205, Valentine J. Leary, John McNesby. On motion credentials were referred to Organizing Committee for investigation.

**COMMUNICATIONS**—Filed—From Hon. E. A. Hayes, relative to the election of Joseph G. Cannon. *Referred to Executive Committee*—Communication from the Devisadero Street Improvement Association requesting Council's approval of resolutions endorsing Devisadero and Mission cross-town car line. From the California Promotion Committee, enclosing reply of Commandant at Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. From the Montana Federation of Labor, appealing for aid for the unionists on strike in that State. *Referred to LABOR CLARION*—From the Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' International Union, relative to the unfair Excelsior Stove Company of Quincy, Ill. *Referred to Secretary*—From the International Garment Workers, Local No. 45, applying for reaffiliation with the Council. From the Greater San Francisco Committee, requesting the appointment of a representative on committee to investigate the feasibility of consolidation; moved that a committee of two be appointed to attend meetings of the committee and obtain such data as is necessary for the Council, it being understood that said committee is in no way empowered to commit the Council. Carried. Chair appointed Brothers Gallagher and J. W. Sweeney.

**REPORTS OF UNIONS**—Electrical Workers—Have adjusted trouble with Ocean Shore Railroad Company. Photo-Engravers—Have levied assessment of \$1 per week to assist members out of work. Milk Wagon Drivers—Have settled with Milk Dealers' Association by accepting the proposition offered; have adopted color plan of Allied Provision Trades Council; commencing with the first of January, all union drivers will display monthly working button. Stereotypers—Have adopted new scale for job men and have done away with classification; all firms have accepted new wage scale except Schmidt Label and Lithograph Company; members have struck in that establishment. Teamsters—Donated \$50 toward Label Calendar. Beer Drivers—Will soon display union sign on wagons; some firms are holding out. Horseshoers—Have subscribed for Label Calendar; request leave to withdraw application for boycott on Neill Beggs; granted. Cemetery Employees—Men being laid off; wages being reduced. Retail Clerks—Have decided to give merchants an extra week during which stores may remain open in the evening; have nearly completed petition relative to early closing movement in the Mission; will canvass Fillmore street merchants to induce them to close at 6 p. m.; will strive for the universal working card along plan proposed by Allied Provision Trades Council. Machinists—Business dull; many shops working on seven hours schedule. Coopers—Boycott still on Pacific Oil and Lead Works; will ask for eight hours, beginning the first of the year; will elect business agent first of January, in conjunction with Machine Coopers.

**REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**—Committee instructed Secretary to reply to Seattle *Union Record*, notifying them of our official labor papers. Committee appointed to visit Milk Drivers reported, and on motion were discharged with a vote of thanks. Secretary was instructed to investigate as to employment of Asiatic labor by M. J. Brandenstein & Co., coffee merchants. Janitors' Union was represented by Brothers Shuttleworth and Ericson, and requested permission to take over jurisdiction of janitor work in saloons and cafes, and that they be empowered to make contracts by the hour, day, week or month. Executive Committee recommended that

the Council indorse the request of the Janitors' Union and that they be empowered to proceed along the lines suggested by them. Concurred in. Executive Committee appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Brothers Gallagher, Schilling, Hoffman and Tracy to work in conjunction with a similar committee of the Janitors' Union and draft a plan embodying ideas submitted by the Union. Delegate La Rue, having been absent for more than three consecutive meetings, his seat on the Board was declared vacant.

**ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**—Are attempting to adjust the matter of re-affiliation of Laundry Workers' Union, No. 26, with their International.

**LABEL COMMITTEE**—Requested roll call of all Unions as to action on Label Calendar; roll call was proceeded with; the delegates responded; committee is of the opinion that more Unions must subscribe or they will be unable to proceed with the Calendar.

**AUDITING COMMITTEE**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Committee on Milk Wagon Drivers' earlier delivery proposition submitted same report as that of the Executive Board; moved that report be received and committee be discharged with a vote of thanks. Carried.

**COMMITTEE ON WATER SUPPLY**—Reported that no meetings were being held by the Federated Water Committee.

Our delegate to the American Federation of Labor submitted a lengthy report on propositions affecting this Council; moved that the report of the delegate be received and that Delegate Reardon be tendered a vote of thanks by the Council. Carried.

**UNFINISHED BUSINESS**—Nomination of delegates to the State Federation of Labor were opened and the following delegates were nominated: Brothers Kenny, Tracy and Kirkpatrick; moved that nominations close; carried. Moved that the election of delegates to the State Federation of Labor be made a special order for 9 o'clock next Friday evening, and that nominations be reopened at that time; carried. On motion Secretary was instructed to investigate the complaint of the Cemetery Workers, relative to a reduction of wages and report back to the Council at his convenience.

**NEW BUSINESS**—The matter of appointment of expert by General Campaign Strike Committee was reported; Secretary reported that expert's fee would be about \$20 per day; moved that the Council bear half of the expense of experting the accounts of the General Campaign Strike Committee; carried.

**RECEIPTS**—Typographical, \$18; Mailers, \$4; Bookbinders, \$6; Bootblacks, \$4; Musicians, \$42; Water Workers, \$4; Broom Makers, \$4; Pavers, \$2; Cap Makers, \$6; Cemetery Employees, \$4; Cloth Casket Workers, \$6; Boiler Makers, \$4; Butchers, \$8; Horse Shoers, \$4; Cloak Makers, \$12; Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers, \$4; total, \$132.

**EXPENSES**—Secretary's salary, \$30; *Bulletin* subscription, 25 cents; *Chronicle*, 75 cents; stenographer's salary, \$20; Labor Council Hall Association, rent, \$57.50; LABOR CLARION subscription for November, \$25; Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, \$5; total, \$147.50.

Adjourned at 11 p. m. Respectfully submitted,  
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

## NOTICE.

There is mail in the office of the Secretary of the Labor Council addressed to the following organizations and individuals:

Glove Workers' Union, Charles Gleisner, W. R. Hickey, W. G. Benton, Louis Lincoln, Ship Drillers' Union, H. J. Morton.

## WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

The next meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary No. 18, to San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, will take place on Monday, December 23d, at 1 p. m. at the residence of Mrs. J. P. Olwell, 266 Twelfth Avenue. Election of officers and other business of importance is to be transacted. All members are requested to be present.

MARY A. BARRON, Secretary.

Commencing  
Saturday Evening

December 14th

Open Every  
Evening

Until Xmas

**Hale's**  
GOOD GOODS

Sixth and Market Streets



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The color for Dec. is black on brown.

J. H. WILEY  
The Furniture Man

No rent. Good Furniture for little money.

659-661 FOURTEENTH STREET

Phone Market 4322

Near Market and Church

**J. J. Gildea & Co.**  
ALWAYS RELIABLE

Clothiers  
Hatters  
Furnishers

STRICTLY ONE PRICE

AMERICAN STORE

748 Market St., Cor. Grant Ave.



SAVE MONEY  
BUY DIRECT  
BE YOUR OWN AGENT

We will allow 10 per cent commission to any person who will bring in this ad. and buy a

NEW DOMESTIC DURING THIS MONTH

ALL MAKES of machines at VERY LOW PRICES.  
CHEAP DROP HEAD MACHINES from \$16.50 to \$22.50.

J. W. EVANS, AGENT

Domestic Sewing Machine Co. 1658 O'Farrell, near Fillmore



**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, No. 68 Haight street.

The Board of Directors held its regular weekly meeting on December 10, Vice President M. F. Walten in the chair. Mr. W. E. Wagner was admitted to membership by initiation, and Messrs. C. Renoult, of Local No. 174, New Orleans, and C. H. Thomas, of Local No. 49, Cripple Creek, were admitted on transfer. The application for membership of Mr. N. Camoriani was laid over one week.

Mr. W. H. Bruso has been reinstated to membership in good standing. The membership on transfer of Mr. G. A. Armstrong, of Local No. 9, Boston, has been annulled for failure to comply with the Federation by-law requiring payment of the local admission fee.

Mr. C. Palladini has been expelled from membership in Local No. 6.

Christopher Schmitz, a charter member and the first Secretary of the M. M. P. U., died at his late residence, 148 Chenery street, this city, on Monday morning, December 9, 1907, at the extreme age of 82 years. The late member leaves an honorable record behind him, both as a splendid musician and as a union official of known integrity and remarkable ability, and all that knew him in Local No. 6 deeply regret his death. The deceased leaves a widow to survive him, and six sons and four daughters. The funeral was held from the late residence on Wednesday, December 11th, and the remains were interred in Holy Cross Cemetery, San Mateo County. In deference to the wishes of the family, the Union Funeral Band was not in attendance.

Dues for the 4th quarter of 1908—\$1.50—are now due and payable before January 1, 1908, from and after which date the constitutional delinquency fine of 50 cents will be charged to delinquent members. There are no death assessments to pay with the dues for the last quarter of 1908.

Mr. Henry von der Mehden was visibly surprised at the National Theater, this city, by being presented over the footlights by members of the regular orchestra with a quart bottle of Mumm, elaborately garlanded with flowers, in recognition of his well-known good-fellowship and kindly nature. Report saith not as to what return Henry made, but that can safely be left to surmise.

At the Directors' meeting held December 10, Ebell Hall, (new) on Harrison street, Oakland, and Stegemann's Hall, corner Clinton Park and Valencia street, this city, were placed in the Class D classification, requiring not less than four members for engagements occurring therein, this classification to take effect from and after January 1, 1908.

**PRODUCTS OF NON-UNION LABOR.**

Trade unionists and their friends should remember that the publications contained in the following list are produced under non-union conditions, the shorter workday being refused their union printers:

The *Reliable Poultry Journal*, Quincy, Ill.

All works of the Werner Company, of Akron, Ohio.

All of the Butterick patterns and publications are produced by non-union labor.

The *Saturday Evening Post* and *Ladies' Home Journal*, the product of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

*Century Magazine*, *Bookman*, *Smart Set*, *St. Nicholas*, *World's Work*, *Black Cat*, *Monthly Magazine*, *Men and Women*, the *Housekeeper*, and *Lippincott's Magazine*.

*Good Housekeeping*, *Farm and Home*, *Orange Judd Farmer*, *New England Homestead*, *American Agriculturist* and *Current Events*, printed by the Phelps Publishing Company, of Springfield, Mass.

Purchase only union-stamped shoes.

Demand union-stamped shoes.

# "College" Brand Clothing

Clothes that keep a man young are the kind that he wants to wear. Such clothes are made by E. L. Blimline & Company of New York, and are the "College" Brand—there has been many imitations of this clothing, but none to equal the original. The introductory Sale is yet on at KRAGENS at the following prices:

**High-Grade Suits****\$14.75**

In black Thibet and the finest of worsteds; cut after the latest designs; double or single breasted; lined with the best serge; hand tailored throughout. Suits of this quality always sell for at least \$30.00. Kragens price

**\$14.75****Men's \$7.00 Pants****\$3.25**

High-grade silk and wool worsteds; in newest checks or stripes or plain colors; custom made throughout; always sell for \$7.00. At Kragens

**\$3.25****Long Cravenettes****\$9.75**

Strictly rain-proof garments, cut 52 inches long; well made with the broad shoulder effects; in all the latest shades and patterns of desirable materials. Other stores think nothing of charging \$20.00 for these Cravenettes. Kragens price

**\$9.75****Blue Serge Suits****\$11.00**

Attractive suits of all wool serge. Usual price \$22.50. Material finely woven; made in either single or double breasted patterns; handsomely tailored garments. Values you can't match in town. Kragens price

**\$11.00****Corduroy Pants****\$1.95**

\$5.00 Pants in light tan corduroy—the new shade; cut full, with turned-up bottoms; sewed with linen; good fit. At Kragens

**\$1.95****\$30.00 Overcoats****\$14.50**

Fine imported cheviots, worsteds and tweeds, in checks, plaids and plain colors; cut long and full—42 to 52 inches. Every particular shows efficient workmanship. Worth \$30.00 of anybody's money. Kragens price

**\$14.50**

**Market St.  
Above 3rd**



### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Following the instructions of the union at its last meeting, the officers have forwarded the customary Christmas gifts to the members of No. 21 residing at the Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs. Accompanying the check was the following letter:

"DECEMBER 10, 1907.

"Noah R. Horn, H. Foreman Orr, L. K. Neiswanger, Thomas Hartman, C. S. Rogers and F. J. Waterman—DEAR SIR: In accordance with its time-honored policy, San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 extends to you the compliments of the season—a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. It is pleasant to think that you still retain a warm place in the hearts of your former Coast associates, and the slight token of our regard in the form of a ten-dollar gold-piece each is evidence that No. 21 never forgets those who have kept the faith of a common unionism. It is good to look back on the years that have gone and realize that you have done your share of the work that has helped to make all that pertains to the International Typographical Union a credit to the labor world and to the community in general.

"May the coming years be bright with increased happiness and a full measure of that inestimable blessing—good health.

"We again extend to you, on behalf of the union, the felicitations of the holiday season. With best wishes, we remain, fraternally yours,

"GEO. A. TRACY, President.

"WILL J. FRENCH, Sec.-Treas."

The semi-annual election of officers of the Allied Printing Trades Council was held Tuesday, December 10, with the following result: President, George A. Tracy; Vice-President, Edward Wands; Secretary, W. C. Booth; Treasurer, Will J. French; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. H. Ellis. The installation will take place Tuesday evening, December 24. A special committee was appointed by the Council for the purpose of revising the compact between the affiliated unions, with a view to strengthening the defensive alliance.

L. F. Compton of the Phillips & Van Orden chapel is the latest candidate in the field for delegatorial honors at the coming convention in Boston. Up to date, the announcements include George H. Branch, *Examiner* chapel; Wm. H. Ellis, *Evening Post*; T. F. Evans, Brunt's; Philip Johnson, *Recorder*, and W. J. White, *Examiner*. Leo Michelson, Secretary's chapel; George S. Hollis, *Call*, and Col. D. S. White, *Examiner*, are said to be seriously considering the matter.

Word has been sent out by the Executive Council of the I. T. U. that Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood has recovered from his recent indisposition and resumed the duties of his office on the 9th inst.

Arthur A. Hay, for many years special representative of the I. T. U. at Los Angeles, having charge of the fight against the unfair *Times* of that city, passed through San Francisco during the week on his way from the East to Los Angeles. Mr. Hay has been absent from the latter city since July 31 last, having successfully carried out a movement to place the Los Angeles fight in the hands of the American Federation of Labor. At the Norfolk convention of the A. F. of L. Mr. Hay's plan of warfare against open shop conditions was indorsed and an assessment was levied to carry on the work. Mr. Hay returns as the representative of the A. F. of L., no longer being employed by the I. T. U. It is proposed that special representatives of all international unions interested shall be sent to Los Angeles and that an aggressive fight shall be waged by all trades at once. Mr. Hay, as general organizer and representative of the A. F. of L., will direct the work of the various special organizers. T. D. Fenessey will represent the I. T. U.

Retail Shoe Clerks' Local No. 410, has appointed H. Cantrovich, P. H. Markowitz, J. J. Byrne and M. E. Licht a committee to arrange for a ball to be given under the auspices of the union the night of February 22.

### BARTENDERS.

The following nominations have been made for officers of Bartenders' League, Local No. 41: For President, Charles Ehler; First Vice President, George Shaw; Second Vice President, Edward F. Lamon; Recording Secretary, August Zimmerman; Financial Secretary, Joseph E. Vera; Inspector, Peter Tully; Outside Guard, Edward Schmidt and Charles Bausamer; Business Agent, Edward F. Leamon, P. M. Wilhelm and John Tracy; Trustees, James F. Halmon, August Zimmerman, Charles R. Walters and Max Holtz; Executive Board, August Zimmerman, H. J. Ryan, Al. Baer, Frederick Rothschild, J. E. Walker, Charles Bausamer and Peter Tully; Local Joint Executive Board, Joseph E. Vera, P. L. Hoff, Max Holtz, J. E. Walker, John Tracy, Charles Ehler and Charles R. Walters; Delegates to Labor Council, Joseph E. Vera, P. L. Hoff, John Ringen and James E. Walker; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. J. Ryan; Superintendents of Headquarters, Edward Schmidt and Frederick Rothschild.

### WAITRESSES.

Waitresses' Union No. 48 has made nominations for officers as follows: President, Nellie McAuliffe; Vice President, Sadie Brown; Financial Secretary, Mamie Maguire and Cora Shade; Recording Secretary, Loretta Anderson; Business Agent, Ella La Rue; Treasurer, Edith Reynolds; Guard, Lulu Drake; Trustees, Lucille Emken, Emma Reynolds, and Dora Sellers; Executive Board, Maude Edwards, Katie Bischoff, Nellie McAuliffe, Minnie Andrews and Teresa Simmons; Delegates to Joint Executive Board, Cora Shade, Sadie Brown, Nellie McAuliffe, Lucille Emken, Emma Reynolds, Lulu Drake, Edith Reynolds and Teresa Simmons; Delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, Ella La Rue, Cora Shade and Lulu Drake.

The union is considering the advisability of establishing a sick and death benefit fund.

### BUTCHERS.

Butchers' Union No. 115 nominated the following candidates for office at its last meeting: Charles Wenk for President; William Batterton, Vice President; D. J. Murray, Secretary; Emil Bihn, Treasurer; William Barringer, Louis Newman, J. D. Powers, Trustees; J. J. Kretzmer, Thomas Brogan, Robert Van Tassell, Executive Committee; James Isaac, Guard; Edward Powers, Guide; Thomas Lally, Sergeant-at-Arms; D. J. Murray, Fred Zimmerman, Arthur O'Neil, William Batterton; Delegates to the Labor Council; Charles Killpack, J. Lyden, W. R. Perry, Otto Cook, Louis Noonan, Delegates to Provision Trades Council.

D. J. Murray has been elected Delegate to the State Federation of Labor.

### BAKERS.

Bakers' Union, Local No. 24, has determined to prosecute a vigorous campaign to abolish basement bakeshops, and has appointed the following to draw up a bill to present to the State Federation of Labor for indorsement: C. Burton, Emil Schaefer, E. Hoffman, Paul Guderley, Dick Schwarting. The Federation will be asked to place the bill on its legislative program and instruct its representatives to urge its passage by the next Legislature.

Ed. Hoffman has been selected to represent the union at the forthcoming convention of the State Federation of Labor at Vallejo.

### DRUG CLERKS.

Drug Clerks, Local No. 472, has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: A. D. Fitz, President; J. H. Flint and W. E. Burch, Vice-Presidents; C. S. Holman, Treasurer; W. E. Murphy, Recording Secretary; M. E. Licht, Financial Secretary; M. A. Pachyter, Guide; G. M. Clark, Guard; P. Weise, H. Keilhorn and W. Meyer, Executive Committee; C. C. Bucher and W. W. Stocker, Delegates to the Labor Council.



**Charles Lyons**  
**LONDON TAILOR**

BACK ON MARKET STREET

## OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT of Fall and Winter

Mr. Lyons invites his friends and the public generally to visit his new store, 771 Market St., and to inspect the finest line of Fall and Winter Cloths that has ever been displayed on the Pacific Coast. These goods range in price—for Suitings made to order, \$20 and up. Overcoats, from \$20 up and Trousers from \$5.50 up. The same lines may be found at all of Charles Lyons' stores. Please note the address.

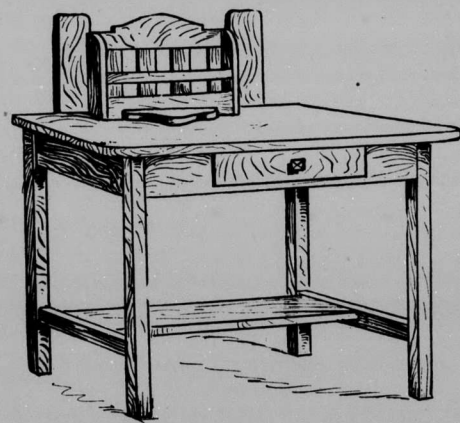
## NEW DOWN TOWN STORE

771 MARKET STREET

731 Van Ness Ave.

1432 Fillmore St.

958 Broadway, OAKLAND



**Mission Desk**  
**\$10.00**

Picture tells of the design. It's built of quarter-sawed oak in early English finish. Top is 32 inches wide and 22 inches deep. Convenient pigeon holes and wide drawer. Usually a twenty-dollar pattern.

**STERLING**  
**FURNITURE COMPANY**  
**1049 MARKET ST.**  
OPPOSITE MCALLISTER



**HORRORS OF THE PACKING HOUSES.**

BY R. F. FRAZER.

Young girls, few of them more than seventeen, are doing the most unsanitary, the filthiest, the most degrading work in the Chicago packing houses.

Robed in great blood-stained aprons which ill protect their clothing, their feet encased in heavy boots, these girls of the Jungle who are to be the mothers of future generations splash about in the gore and slime from the killing pen, and brand with the government inspection labels the carcasses of animals as they come fresh from the slaughter.

In another department, where the conditions are even more revolting, girls of the same age, bare-armed and bare-headed, wearing aprons reeking in filth, work in the slop and slime from the endless rush of animal intestines that are being prepared for sausage coverings.

Under conditions of the greatest precaution, a packing house is permeated with odors that are sickening, even in the cleanest departments. Here the uttermost limits of stench are attained. The atmosphere of these rooms is as the breath of a charnel house. It cries to the very heavens.

Only within the last six months have women been admitted to these departments. Prior to that time men only, young men and boys particularly, did the work. The packing house managers say they were not trustworthy. They were careless and not to be depended upon. So they obtained girls.

To label the carcasses as they pass by on an endless runway, the girls who work in this department must endure for ten hours a day the stifling odors of the killing pens.

They must look all that time upon the constant shedding of blood through which they tramp heedlessly.

They must listen to the dull crunch of the sledge hammer as it falls upon the heads of cattle.

They must hear the bellow of terror as the animals enter the pen; they must hear its groans after it is stricken.

They must endure the coarse language of the men who labor there in their daily task of lifetaking.

They must become accustomed to scenes to which all that is modest and pure and maidenly must inevitably succumb.

And what of their sisters in the "casing department," as the packers term the other chambers of horrors, where the intestines are treated?

Into this department are dumped all the "casings" from the kill of the entire plant. There the girls assort, clean, measure and cut to specified lengths all that are available for use.

The room is low ceilinged, without ventilation, and so fogged with steam that one can see more than fifteen feet only with the greatest difficulty. The nauseating stench seems fairly to penetrate one.

The girls stand at measuring tables, upon which an endless chair affair dumps a constant stream of future sausage coverings, which they must handle quickly, adjust to length and cut.

Up at the other end of this runway are other girls who bend over long troughs into which the slime from the intestines is drained, and start them on their course to the final cleansing.

It is the dirtiest work in Packington. No visitors are ever taken to this department.

The odor is unbearable. It clings to the hands, it saturates the hair, and baffles for days the most insistent application of soap and water. It is a curse that marks its victims unmistakably.

And from such horrible conditions these daughters of the Jungle are expected to emerge into virtuous womanhood, to become wives and mothers, affectionate in their homes, full of motherly love and kindness, the mainstay of generations yet to come.

All of them are foreigners of the first generation. Most of them are Poles, Slavs and Lithuanians. They rarely speak English, and if they understand why they should not accept such employment, it is

not apparent. If they have scruples, they are short lived.

There is no law to prevent women being placed at such work. The child labor laws of Illinois permit children of fourteen years and over to work in these places eight hours a day. Employers are no more scrupulous than were the lawmakers.

Approximately 2,000 women and girls are working in the packing houses today. Hundreds of these young girls at the close of their day's labor must go home through double lines of refrigerator cars, a pathway so dark at this time of the year that one cannot see ten feet ahead.

These conditions are well known to the State authorities. Government inspectors, on duty here constantly, are familiar with every detail. Yet nothing is done to better conditions or to take the women out of these demoralizing surroundings.

If the Jungle was a cesspool in the days of Sinclair, it is a pestilence now.

**SUGAR WORKERS.**

Sugar Workers' Union, No. 10,519, has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, Henry Sager; Vice President, F. E. Luden; Secretary, C. W. Peck; Financial Secretary, Charles Oliver; Treasurer, H. Wobber; Doorkeeper, H. Christiansen; Conductor, Samuel Gardner; Delegates to Labor Council, Charles A. Meinert, Charles Oliver and Henry Sager; Delegates to State Federation of Labor Convention, Henry Sager, Charles Oliver, C. W. Peck and H. W. Kruger.

The union indorsed the assessment on its membership recommended by the American Federation of Labor to resist injunctions and the open shop employers of Los Angeles.

**CIGAR STAND FOR RENT.**

The cigar stand located in the Labor Temple is for rent, and applications for this privilege will be received by the Secretary of the Labor Council Hall Association during the coming week. Particulars may be learned by inquiry at the office of the Labor Council.

The Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' International Union has issued a circular requesting union men and women not to purchase the products of the Excelsior Stove and Manufacturing Company of Quincy, Ill. The concern has been antagonistic to the union for the last six years. The trade mark of the company is "National Stoves and Ranges."

The Canadian Pacific Railroad steamer Montegale, from Hongkong, arrived at Vancouver, B. C., on December 2, with 189 Hindoos, eighty-three Chinese and forty-five Japanese. Forty Hindoos were detained for insufficient funds and disease, and ten Japanese, suffering from trachoma detained. Twenty-two of the incoming Chinese paid the \$500 head tax.

The Italian government has presented a bill prohibiting bakers from working at night and establishing a heavy fine in case of infraction, the fine to go to the fund for incapacitated and aged workmen.

**Scotch Plaid Tailors**

Are open and ready for business at their new store, 2287 Mission St.; also 1054 Washington Street, Oakland.

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## ORIENTALS IN VANCOUVER.

BY ERNEST CAWCROFT.

The writer was a visitor in the city of Vancouver during that day in the middle of last December that the Empress of India discharged on the shores of British Columbia her human cargo of Hindus, East Indian Coolies, and Japanese. Thus he saw the beginnings of the situation and he observed the basis of the feeling which culminated in the radical events which followed. It was his displeasure to observe these homeless, wandering specimens of the Oriental races practically living on the streets of Vancouver. Even in December the roses bloom in Vancouver, thanks to the warmth of the Japanese current which flanks the Pacific Coast; but it was none the less evident that these thinly-dressed representatives of climes that are warm the year round were in no fit condition to survive in the streets of Western Canada. Ostracized by the white workers of that region, ridiculed in the streets, refused admission to third class hostleries, their condition was altogether pitiable.

The bringing of this shipload of 900 Oriental wanderers precipitated the racial conflict in Vancouver during December last. That the Provincial and Dominion Governments appreciated the gravity of the situation from the outset was demonstrated to the mind of the writer when he boarded the Atlantic express to return to the East, finding that Mr. E. Blake Roberston, a representative of the Ottawa Government, who had reached Vancouver when the Empress of India arrived, was to return on the same train to report to his superiors.

Now, in order to gain an insight into the real motive of this racial movement it is necessary to recall some details of the last twenty-five years' history of that portion of the Pacific Coast. British Columbia is one of the richest domains of the British Empire and the largest province in the Dominion of Canada. The promoters of the Canadian federation realized that it was essential to unite British Columbia with the other provinces in the confederation in order to assure a Pacific outlet for the products of the boundless west. The pioneers of British Columbia assented to the arrangement and as a part of the consideration it was understood that the Government was to promote the building of a transcontinental line to terminate on Vancouver Island, the present site of the city by that name. The Canadian Pacific arrived in Vancouver in 1887, and thereafter the trails through the forests of British Columbia soon assumed the shape of village streets. This was the beginning of the city which in 20 years has increased to 70,000 population.

Twenty years ago Hastings street was a mere footpath through the forest; to-day it is the avenue of the trolley, the coaching party, and the automobile. Fifteen years ago the fishing smacks of the early pioneers, half-breeds, and a few Indians occupied the Vancouver water front; to-day the docks accommodate the ships of the Canadian Pacific from Japan, New Zealand, Australia, and the ports of India. These trains and these ships are exchanging the valuable minerals, timber, furs, and agricultural products of British Columbia for the engines, rice, trolley cars, and ornaments of the Orient and Occident. In the wake of this agricultural and industrial transformation have come racial and economic problems of a disturbing nature.

These are problems of prosperity; these are racial questions which spring not from a lack of opportunity but from an excess of it. Vancouver is the commercial metropolis of British Columbia and the situation which is approaching a climax in that city exists in a degree in every other part of the province. Attracted by the immense opportunities for every line of productive effort, the ambitious white men of all climes have gone and are going to British Columbia. Lumbering, salmon fishing, railroad projecting, coal mining, and a hundred other enterprises based upon the riches of the soil and waters of British Columbia, occupy the time and

talents of the ambitious settlers from all parts of the earth.

What, then, is the result of this devoted effort to develop the natural riches of British Columbia? The consequences are the natural and expected ones. Servile labor is considered beneath the attention of the white man, and even the white woman in Vancouver; a white man who will consent to become the coachman of another white man is regarded as being weak in body or mind and perhaps defective in both; while the difficulty of securing and retaining domestic servants increases from year to year. And, as the difficulty gradually passes into impossibility, the men and women who are tapping the virgin riches of this new province, more and more demand help about their homes and stables. As a matter of fact, every white woman expects to have servants in the house in Vancouver just as they do in the West Indies. But when there are rich timber and mineral lands to tap at one's very doors, when there is a province at hand as large as an European empire, whose resources will simply be scratched after the coming century of labor, it is not surprising that the men and women assert the resolute spirit of independence which has characterized the Anglo-Saxons whenever and wherever economic and political freedom have been combined.

But it will occur to the mind of the reader to wonder where the women play a part in the development of timber and mineral lands. The part of the young women of Vancouver and British Columbia is to marry the men who are developing these natural resources. Young men have flocked and will continue to flock into British Columbia from every section of the British Empire as well as from the United States. So many opportunities await them on every hand, and the difficulties of obtaining household help is so pressing that the young men manifest a greater tendency to marry than in the older cities of the East and the mother country.

But what have these timber resources, this increased tendency to marry the blooming girls of British Columbia and this wealth of natural opportunities, to do with the Oriental problem? These fortunate conditions, as outlined in the preceding paragraphs, are the foundation of the racial problem. The demand for help of all kinds has been steadily increasing throughout British Columbia. The refusal of white men to accept positions regarded as servile, and the constant tendency of wages for even unskilled labor to increase, led to the suggestion that the East Indian Coolies, the Hindus, and the Japs, should be imported to act as gardeners, domestic servants, to work in the fruit orchards of the Kootenay district, and to become jack-of-all trades about the house and farm. This was the suggestion which was broached because of the necessities of British Columbia's prosperity.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad was willing to meet the demands of the people. Both the railroad and the lumber companies were short of help to work about the commissary departments where thousands of workers were employed in making railway extensions or opening forest tracts. Thus, it needed but little urging to lead the Indian coolies, the Hindus, and the Japs to swarm into Victoria and Vancouver, to move along the lines of the Canadian Pacific, to walk to the fruit farms of the southern portion of the province, and to swarm over every region that contained a hint of a job. These people are good waiters, and they have a certain sense of Confucian faithfulness. But they are lacking in initiative and power of origination, as the people of Vancouver have learned. Many, too, are addicted to the secret vices of the Far East; and while they aid in solving the coachman and domestic servant problems, they have brought in their train far more serious questions, which can only be settled by the elimination of these people from the life of the Canadian West.

Once the domestic servant problem was alleviated, it dawned upon the people of British Columbia that

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they had added to their difficulties. The churches realized that they had been the unwitting partners in a movement which finally culminated in the introduction of Oriental women into the lumber camps of the province for questionable purposes; the labor unions soon saw that they had allowed the importation of peoples whose vices are even on a frugal basis, and whose imitative qualities and small cost of living placed them in a position to menace the wage scale of every city in Christendom; and the merchants appreciated that the introduction of hordes of low-waged Orientals would mean an end to that mercantile prosperity which is evident to even the casual observer on the streets of Vancouver. The capitalists, too, soon saw that it was to their interest to aid in maintaining a white man's country, because the unretarded influx of Orientals would take the value out of their large real estate holdings.

Then came the trouble in San Francisco; relying upon the treaty relations between the Empire of Japan and Canada, the Japs turned their feet to the open ports of the North; the Hindus continued to come, because as British subjects they had the same rights as a minister of the king; and along the streets of Vancouver there pattered the little men of the Mikado and there on every corner the sight-seer observed the flitting movements of the white-turbaned men of Bombay. They sought admission to the homes and schools, they wanted to go to the churches, they were willing to take the jobs of the lumbermen; thus, little by little, their very presence, the odor of their passing, became a blight and menace to the economic and spiritual happiness of the people of Vancouver and the remainder of the province.

The effort to solve a domestic problem growing out of an abounding prosperity has resulted in a necessary effort to preserve the Pacific Coast as a white man's country.

The writer predicts that there is no solution for this Vancouver phase of the Oriental menace but the removal or extermination of these aliens. Little as it accords with our Christian conception of the brotherhood of all races, the men who have moved westward to enjoy the liberty, democracy, and opportunities of that boundless province, are not going to tolerate the presence of peoples who menace the institutions and morals of the Occident, even though it be true that these aliens were brought thither because of the then very needs of British Columbia.—*Federationist*.

### INDUSTRIAL EQUALITY.

The United Mine Workers of America are not concerned about social differences; we do not care whether there are race differences or not. We do say, however, that regardless of social conditions, that all men, be they black or white, be they red or yellow, are industrially equal. A black man can dig as much coal as a white man, and as long as men are industrially equal, we say they all should belong to the same economic movement. When they leave the mine, when they leave the mill, when they leave the factory and come to the home, they can regulate their affairs as they see fit. We do not care; that is not our business.

Let me say that this far we are concerned about the white man, the colored man, the red man, the yellow man—we are concerned for them in several ways. First, we propose that they shall receive a wage high enough to enable them to live as an American citizen should live; we propose that they shall work only that number of hours that both scientists and workingmen declare to be the proper number of hours that men should work. We propose further that the children of the workingman, be they black or be they white, shall receive such education as will equip them for the serious responsibility of life. Can any man, any good citizen, find fault with that declaration of principles?—*John Mitchell*.

Ask your dealer for union-label collars and cuffs.

### THE GOLDEN RULE.

The Golden Rule should be applied to all questions between capital and labor, for just as soon as the capitalists are willing to guide their line of conduct by that principle, most of the differences between labor and capital will have completely vanished. When the capitalist is prepared to treat the worker as he would himself be treated, the questions that now cause trouble and controversy, such as women selling their honor for bread, little children and young girls exploited in unhealthy factories, men and women working for a wage that scarcely keeps body and soul together, and the hundred and one other injustices that the workers are forced to labor under will no longer be contended for. Under the application of the Golden Rule the welfare of the multitude and not the interest of the few will predominate. No capitalist would desire his own child to slave in an unhealthy workshop. No capitalist would like his sister to work for such a scanty wage that perforce she would be compelled to barter her virtue on the street. No capitalist himself would desire to work long and excessive hours of labor for a salary that was insufficient to keep the wolf from his door. No capitalist himself would like to be forced to work in an establishment that was a menace to his health and an invitation to disease. No capitalist himself would desire to risk his life and limb among defective and dangerous machinery that could be made safe. The application of the Golden Rule would banish such conditions as these, and in doing so would also banish much that now causes strife between different sections of the community. Yes, by all means, let us have the application of the Golden Rule to the questions affecting the industrial welfare of the workers. Organized labor believes, and always has believed, in the Golden Rule. In no other organized aggregation are the principles of the Golden Rule so fully carried out as in the organized labor movement, with its motto of one for all and all for one, the injury of one is the concern of all, and knowledge is power. Where in the world can you find a more chivalrous expression of the Golden Rule than when hundreds of workers, with no grievance of their own, throw down their tools, risk their situations and endure sacrifice and oftentimes hunger in an effort, not to benefit their own condition, but that of their more unfortunate brothers and sisters who are struggling for justice? In the great battle of the printers for the eight-hour day just brought to such a glorious conclusion, hundreds of printers, who already enjoyed the shorter workday, assessed themselves 10 per cent. of their wages to help their less favored brethren to win the same boon, and less than 47,000 men raised \$4,000,000 to wage that magnificent contest inside of a short two years. Service and self-sacrifice have been the principles that have ever animated the trade union movement. The Golden Rule can and will yet settle this great question, when character will count for more than wealth and the humblest individual will be the care of the State; when the greatness of a nation will not consist in the magnitude of its territory or the size of its cities or the multitude of its people, but in the character of its citizens and the justice of its laws.—*Industrial Banner*.

The Bookbinders have practically won their strike for the inauguration of the eight-hour workday all through the country. Since the strike began, on October 1, agreements establishing the shorter workday have been reached all along the line in Albany, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; Dallas, Tex.; Trenton, N. J.; Austin, Tex.; Columbus, O.; Franklin, Pa.; Ottawa, Ont.; Newark, N. J.; Little Rock, Ark.; Hamilton, Ont.; Lincoln, Neb.; Columbia, S. C.; and Fort Worth, Tex. In New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other large cities a majority of the bookbinding firms have also surrendered, and there are only about one thousand men and women still out.

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Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.  
L. J. Borek, 421 Haight St.  
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L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.  
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Devisadero St.  
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.  
Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.  
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.  
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.  
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.  
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.  
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., and 731 Van Ness Ave.  
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.  
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.  
Jussatiss & Kalnen, 923 Buchanan St.  
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.  
Martin Bros., Market St.  
H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission & 1906 Fillmore Sts.  
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.  
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## THE GOLDFIELD SITUATION.

No more remarkable instance of the abuse of official authority has occurred in this country recently than is the action of Governor Sparks of Nevada in calling upon President Roosevelt to send Federal troops to Goldfield to "preserve law and order." There had been no disorder, nor was there any reasonable ground to suppose that a condition would arise that would justify a call for troops.

In the past there have been "labor troubles" in Goldfield that excited the condemnation of sane, conservative labor unionists throughout the country, but in the present controversy the miners were certainly justified in taking the stand they did. Briefly, the circumstances were these: When the money stringency became general two of the three banks of Goldfield closed their doors, and the Mine Owners' Association inaugurated a system of paying the miners with "cashier's checks" of Cook & Co.'s bank. The men made effort to have the mine owners guarantee these checks in some satisfactory manner, but this the employers absolutely refused to do. This action of the mine owners was followed by a strike of the miners, the men very properly refusing to work until satisfied that they would actually receive their wages.

This strike was taken advantage of by the Mine Owners to make an attempt to not only reduce wages, but to destroy the Miners' Union of Goldfield, it evidently being their intention to closely follow the policy of the mine owners of Cripple Creek, Colorado, who, with the assistance of the infamous Governor Peabody, made the Centennial State a stench in the nostrils of the decent citizens of the country a few years ago. To carry out this plan they had to secure the co-operation of Governor Sparks, and this they seem to have secured, so it is currently reported, through the medium of generous dinners and the liquid accompaniments that might be expected on such occasions.

The call for troops under such circumstances constituted such a flagrant abuse of authority that the President was induced to take action in the direction of investigating the situation thoroughly, and for that purpose dispatched Commissioners Neill and Smith to Goldfield with instructions to make exhaustive inquiry and report to him as soon as possible. General Funston was also ordered to make personal investigation of the situation and report to the War Department.

The whole affair is one of the most infamous attempts to use the power of the government to crush a labor organization that has ever occurred in this country, and Governor Sparks of Nevada well merits the contempt of not only the citizens of his own State, but that of fair-minded men of all sections.

Street Carmen, Division No. 205, will give a masquerade ball in the Auditorium Saturday night.

## GOMPERS' SENSATIONAL REPLY TO MANUFACTURERS' ATTACKS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Committee on Officers' Reports is subject to debate by the convention. Our conventions are open, and visitors, friends or opponents are permitted to hear our every utterance. The representatives of the press are presented ample opportunities for making a report of our proceedings to publish to the world. Could there be more publicity?

As to there being an official ring within the Federation, I ask those interested to study the doings of the Norfolk Convention. The President, the Secretary, Treasurer and eight Vice-Presidents of the American Federation of Labor are nominated and elected annually by the convention. It is the most democratic plan that could be devised. The members of organized labor are satisfied with it.

The statement that the auditors were chosen by me from those who can be depended upon to cover up any improper transaction, is either the result of ignorance or maliciousness. As a matter of fact, I select each year three officers of three different organizations, and these officers in turn select an auditor each. Naturally I can have no knowledge in advance of such selection. A few years ago a man was selected as an auditor whose business interests prompted him to be exceptionally critical. Several other auditors have been appointed who were at variance with me, and in every instance there has been a unanimous and uniform report as to the honesty and the faithfulness of every financial transaction of the officers of the American Federation of Labor.

I understand the present bitterness is because the National Association of Manufacturers finds its membership and its contributions falling off. Its present methods are bound to disgust upright and honorable business men quite as much as they do the wage workers. We have been thanked by upright and honorable business men and public spirited citizens all over the country for pointing out the methods of the Manufacturers' Association.

And now what follows records the story of the deepest degradation and maliciousness on the part of the National Association of Manufacturers.

On September 28th, when I was leaving the Victoria Hotel, New York, a man accosted me: "Hello, Mr. Gompers." I said, "Hello." We shook hands. He said: "You remember me; I was a newspaper man and met you on the platform at the immigration conference last year. My name is Brandenburg."

I told him I was sure I had seen him somewhere but could not locate him, and was pleased to see him again. He said:

"Mr. Gompers, I am now in the employ of the National Association of Manufacturers in their campaign against labor, and I am against you, but I have known you and known you favorably and like you, and I think you ought to get together with Mr. Van Cleave and come to a better understanding as to your contentions, and I am in a position to help."

I answered that our position toward the National Association of Manufacturers was defensive; that I did not aim to attack the organization as such or Mr. Van Cleave as its president, but I was not going to permit him to make all sorts of attacks upon the labor movement without resenting them; that, after all, what our movement aimed to achieve was a better understanding with employers whether as individuals or associations, and, therefore, I was favorable to a conciliatory policy.

He said he thought an interview between Mr. Van Cleave and myself could be arranged some time. He said, however, that it would necessarily have to be between Mr. Van Cleave and myself alone. I said that we could discuss that matter some other time.

The next interview was on October 26th. While in the hotel lobby Mr. Brandenburg tapped me on the shoulder. We greeted each other, and he ex-

cused himself for a few minutes because he said he wanted to telephone about a matter. He returned in about ten minutes and I introduced him to Mr. Duncan, Mr. Huber and several others. When I introduced him to Mr. Duncan he turned to him and said: "Are you James Duncan?" Mr. Duncan answered in the affirmative. I excused myself to the gentlemen, and Mr. Brandenburg and I went to my room, No. 310. I asked him to take a seat. He said that he preferred to talk to me while he was walking the room, and asked me to be seated. He began to talk with the most pained expression on his face. His features were drawn. I repeat as near as I can recollect his remarks and what few words I uttered during the interview. You will bear in mind that this was dictated two days after the transaction; it was not done to-day. I am sure, however, that a mere recital of it can convey but little of the full purport of his statement. However, it is as nearly as accurate as my memory favors me. He said:

"The purpose of my coming to see you is of the utmost importance to us. I am in charge of a certain bureau of a department organized by the National Manufacturers' Association. The purpose of it is to expose the immorality and the dishonesty of the leaders in the labor movement and to make it public. We have gone into the records of every prominent man in the American Federation of Labor, and we have affidavits of a number of men, executive officers of national unions, who implicate you and others, showing the immoral lives you and they have lived. All this is gathered and most of it in sworn statements.

"The time that you were ill at Little Rock, Ark., in 1895, the nature of your illness is known, and it was reported to us that you had, expecting to die, made a statement, being a sort of a confession. My object in coming to you is to say that I want to save you. I want you to make a statement, something that would appear as if you had written it at that time, which would in no way cast any blame upon yourself but would show a spirit of broad kindness to others whom you desired to save, a sort of 'Thanatopsis.'"

He handed me a paper that he had prepared. I read it twice, and realizing that he endeavored to impress upon my mind his knowledge of my supposed guilt, it was with the greatest mental concentration that I was able to contain myself:

He then proceeded:

"As I say, I want to save you, and while I do not want to express in specific financial terms what the National Association of Manufacturers is willing to do, yet I can guarantee that you will be financially safe for the balance of your life. All that you need to do is to give us the information which we want of the other men, and to give us the workings of the inner circle of your Council and the general labor movement.

"We do not want you to get out of the Presidency of the Federation at the forthcoming convention, for the Manufacturers' Association does not like Duncan any more than they do you. They realize that if you were to get out now it would mean that he would be your successor; but in a month or two after your re-election at Norfolk you can get out, and the publication of all these matters in regard to the active men in the labor movement would destroy them, and they would have to get some nobody to be president, and then there would be little Federation left."

The fact that there was really no inner circle, and that I had no information of any immoral or dishonest act on the part of the labor men of the labor movement, had nothing to do with my frame of mind; but I take it that my state of feelings and frame of mind can be better imagined than I can attempt to describe it.

On the following morning, Sunday, October 27th, Mr. Brandenburg met me in the lobby of the hotel. We went to my room. The promise of immunity from exposure and a guarantee of my financial future were repeated. Mr. Brandenburg stated that



if I did not care to comply and sign the typewritten document he had prepared, that I might write something on a sheet of paper which would show age as having been written by me some twelve years ago in Little Rock that would be practically a nothing—that he was sent to Little Rock to obtain a paper which was supposed to be in existence, but that in his investigation he found simply a memorandum in the papers of a lawyer who had since died which were meaningless and having no connection with me; that this was of no use, and that he wanted this statement purporting to have been written by me at the time which he could show to Mr. Van Cleave and others, that there was no foundation for the statement, and that this was in line of his policy to safeguard me.

I evaded the subject for a time with the statement that I realized the importance of the matter he had presented to me, but that I did not feel like giving a definite answer there and then; that, after all, I had only a passing acquaintance with him, Brandenburg, and that while I had no doubt that he had authority to act, yet I would want to have more direct assurance. He answered:

"Do you mean that you want to see Mr. Van Cleave personally and get the assurance from him?"

I answered that I thought that was about the only way that I would feel warranted to act.

He answered that Mr. Van Cleave might suspect that this was a trap. For the purpose of allaying that suspicion, I answered: "So might I regard your proposition to me." He said:

"You know that I want to help you? The opposition is against you particularly and against all others active in the labor movement, but I am desirous of saving you and having your service for us."

I quietly but firmly insisted upon an interview with Mr. Van Cleave as the only thing upon which I might give the matter further consideration. That I did not protest against his insinuations and propositions he seemed to have accepted as my acquiescence and which evidently allayed his suspicions.

He said that he thought that Mr. Van Cleave was in New York City; that it was Sunday and it was difficult to get into communication with men who could let him know where to locate him (Mr. Van Cleave), but that he would advise me later; that if I could stay over in New York until Monday, such an interview might be brought about, but he would let me know later in the day. We then parted.

About two hours later Mr. Brandenburg called upon me at the hotel, and because there were others, Mr. Duncan and Mr. Huber, in another room adjacent to mine, he asked me over the 'phone from the lobby in the hotel to my room that I meet him in Room 318, on the same floor with my room. I was apprehensive for a moment, but concluded to go. However, I told Messrs. Duncan and Huber that I was going to that room.

I went to Room 318 and found Mr. Brandenburg there, and he told me that it was difficult to get the man over the 'phone, but that there were editors of some newspapers and magazines in New York, the *New York Times*, the *New York Sun*, *McClure's* and *Everybody's*, and presidents of banks whose names he gave, but which I cannot now recall, whom I could meet on the following day. I declined any and all of them unless I could meet Mr. Van Cleave himself, to verify his (Brandenburg's) statement, I should not consider the matter further.

He said: "Well, I will arrange that Mr. Van Cleave will meet you in Washington."

In his effort to convince me that he was an authorized agent and representative of the National Association of Manufacturers he showed me vouchers and warrants and receipts for money paid to him as its agent. The warrants and vouchers and receipts were in printed forms of the Century Syndicate, No. 1 West Thirty-fourth street, New York City, also printed thereon that it was a bureau or department of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Mr. Brandenburg was very insistent that I should let him have a written statement, as I have already

stated. He said that unless he had it by the following day, Monday, it would be of no use to him. I told him that I could not then make him a promise to do so, but if I made up my mind to do so I would call him up over the 'phone. I did not call him up; I did not write it.

The publication of the scurrilous and malicious attack in the National Association of Manufacturers' organ, the *American Industries*, followed a few days later, and it made it quite clearly apparent to me that the purpose Brandenburg had to secure from me some written statement was for its publication as a sort of recantation or confession in connection therewith. It is quite evident that it was for that reason that he stated that unless he had that letter from me by Monday morning it would be of no use to him.

The paper Brandenburg asked me to sign has never left my possession. It is as follows:

"So, by devious ways I have come in view of the end of the period. Not far away is the final cessation of something mortal, that I know, but that mystery of the sustention of other things immortal must yet be made clear. Soon I shall stand where I shall see with unblinded eyes, and to that point must come every one no matter by what path, and the realization of that fact palliates the bitterness with which I could contemplate my own course, were it not true.

"For I have struggled with the humblest on a plane of equality, and I have walked and talked with the mighty ones of the earth and have lent them my power. The poor cigarmaker's apprentice has lived to become the master of a million minds, and lived a little longer be what he is to-day, not even a master of himself.

"There is nothing of the whine in this. Emptied, broken as I am, I have nothing to ask. Nothing I might achieve would matter in a little while, and this what I write is, after all, nothing more than my retrospective thoughts expressed through the accustomed medium of my pen. Wisdom is cumulative, and out of my abundance I might endow posterity. Vengeance by the law of compensation overreaches the grave, and I might undo more men a score of times than will regret my passing. Justice is exquisitely elusive, and I might with a truth told here and there palliate many a grave miscarriage. But why? Why should I, having driven on to my own aims, leave my now disabled chariot to retrace the hippodrome?

"Each man in his way, be it great or small, exists in an attitude toward the world at large, in a second attitude toward his immediate associates, and in a third and almost invariably different, very different, attitude before his own inner consciousness. Stripped of the sophistry that served as a mental lubricant when in activity, I stand at halt contemplating my own ego.

"I see a lust of power that has triumphed again and again." And there it abruptly stopped.

There is, in my possession further information of the ramifications and machinations of the National Association of Manufacturers, their detective agencies, their auxiliary companies, and the reptile hirelings who are employed to assassinate the character of the men of labor and thereby hope to weaken or destroy the labor movement of our country. All that I now desire to add is that there is not a scintilla of truth in anything published or which can be published by the National Association of Manufacturers or their hirelings which in any way can reflect upon the integrity, the morality or the honesty of myself, and I have an abiding faith they cannot do so of any one member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. I defy our enemies to do their worst.

Iron Molders' Union No. 164 has appointed a committee consisting of J. E. Dillon, A. T. Wynn, Thomas Dow, Martin Eagan and T. P. Hansen to make arrangements for a smoker to be given Saturday evening, December 21st, at the Labor Temple.

## AT THE THEATERS.

### Orpheum.

The Orpheum announces for the week beginning this Sunday matinee another program of extraordinary excellence, novelty and variety. Mlle. Zélie de Lussan will be heard in new operatic selections and ballads. Chief among the newcomers will be that charming comedienne, Lillian Burkhart, who will present a new one-act play, named "The Lady and the Bracelet." Lotta Gladstone, "The Girl With the Laugh," as she is generally called, will also be a great attraction of the program. Howard and North, repartee comedians, will make their first appearance. The Juggling McBanns will also be included in the bill. The Filipino Sextette will perform on a variety of their native instruments.

### Victory.

The Victory, the new fireproof Class A vaudeville house on Sutter street, near Fillmore, opened last week and has jumped into popular favor without a doubt. This playhouse is one of the Alpha circuit chain of fourteen houses, which insures high class talent at all times. This week's funmakers include Jacobs and Sardel, two more than clever acrobats who perform a remarkable barrel trick; Emil Chevriel, a French comedian; Franklin and Linden, with pleasing songs; Lawrence Peterson Co., in a clever one-act playlet entitled "A Bachelor's Dilemma;" the Moscrop trio and the Musical Kuhns.

### Wigwam.

The bill of entertainment promised for the Wigwam commencing Monday next is without a doubt one of the strongest ever given at this house. The variety of acts cannot fail to attract the most exacting critic. The headline feature is the Florence Troupe of acrobats who certainly are stars in their particular line, will introduce some features never before seen on the Coast. Donat Bedine and his clever canines; Tim Cronin; Marcula in a unique rag modelling act; a comedy sketch entitled "The Girl Behind the Gun;" Wilton and Rich, black face comedians, and a new series of moving pictures complete the bill.

### Mission.

Manager Fried of the Mission Theater is wearing a bright smile these days. Well founded is his happiness, for the popular Ed. Redmond Company has more than made good in the cozy Mission playhouse. This week a most elaborate presentation of Tolstoi's "Resurrection" is the bill. Miss Phipps is an ideal Maslova and displays rare ability in her rendition of a most difficult character—the same made famous by Blanche Walsh a few seasons back. Mr. Gunn as Prince Demetri has a fine part and does it more than justice.

### Central.

"Why He Divorced Her," a modern society melodrama, has met with remarkable success at the Central this week and is sure to do a big week's business.

Kernan Cripps and Evelyn Selbie carry the principal roles, and the obstacles that cross their path are of course laid by the villain, T. N. Heffron. Claire Sinclair and E. Roberts are well cast and True Boardman as the devoted brother avenging a sister's wrongs, is excellent, and are ably supported. The striking scenes are the Accusation, the Duel at the Church, the Poisoned Wine, and a Brother's Devotion, Woman against Woman, the Sword Combat on Cherry Blossom Roof Garden and the Happy Finale.

### Coney Island.

The Coney Island Amusement Park is proving a bigger success than the promoters ever anticipated and the attendance increases daily. New concessions are being added from day to day and the old ones are well patronized. The free circus program this week is quite an attraction, and the stunts of Cozaro, a clever equilibrist, "Bicycle Bill" and his nifty tricks, the Leopard Family and Millard and Harker with their trapeze performance evoke generous applause. Camillo's Italian Band renders enjoyable music.



**THE BULLDOG IN THE FIGHT.**

ROBERT BURTON BRUCE, IN "THE CARPENTER."

The labor press and writers, with few exceptions, have heretofore employed only courteous and considerate language in referring to or reviewing matters pertaining to the National Association of Manufacturers, but the attempt of its president, its trap-door-medium-under-the-sheet, J. W. Van Cleave, the Pharaoh of the manufacturers, to rake their chestnuts out of the fire, to tell labor that he and his friends have a perfect right to lock out their workmen and not permit them nor any other persons to convey or express the fact orally, in writing, print or otherwise whereby the same may become public, prompts me to demand that labor's storehouses of verbal bullets should be emptied of their contents and the latter sent flying into Van Cleave's field of action.

The reversible power and facility of this medium is really remarkable. "Trade unionism," said he in 1904, "in placing its orders for any article, tries to see that that article is produced by members of labor unions, and we purchase it without considering we could bestow our patronage upon our friends, thus decreasing the revenue of our enemy to the advantage of our own."

And immediately after this utterance, Col. Boycott rose from his ashes and exclaimed, "Tit for tat."

Not so with Van Cleave.

"Trades unionism," he followed on, "declines to toil with, draw wages from, or use the product of any one not in full sympathy with its practices." Though in his preceding breath he advised his friends where to bestow their patronage. This spit-ball artist lost his game by declaring "We decline to give this (last) question consideration." Today he and his association is to enter a suit personal in title but supported by the association, to prevent the American Federation of Labor from carrying out this very principle of bestowing "patronage upon our friends," and letting the world know that labor lives up to and practices it in every possible way. If this was conspiracy three years ago it is conspiracy today, and Mr. Van Cleave should be placed upon the stand to prove it.

If the national association has a right to demand of the executive, judicial and legislative branches of the Government what should or should not obtain, it looks to me as if I must consult the members as to the hours I should pray for their deliverance from capitalistic dementia and whether the President, judges, Senators and Representatives should wear their trousers this way or that. Certain it is they are a body—I mean the Parry-Medium-Post clan—of arch conspirators against labor and the laboring man, and only the shrewd advice of well-paid lawyers and attorneys keep them out of prison as conspirators against the public weal. If there were actual war, civil or international, prevailing, this association would undoubtedly be considered as assuming a policy so destructive to the peaceful condition of every branch of and every person engaged in any industry which moves the machinery of commerce and manufacture or produces the commodities of life and revenues from manufacture and construction, that its acts would be clearly within a legal definition of conspiracy.

I heard Fighting Joe Hooker say it was "Loyalty to open the mouth, raise the hand and fire a gun in any righteous cause, defending itself and its rights," and "Disloyalty to obstruct the highways of civil and industrial peace." And General Hancock said it was "No crime to shoot down the man who would demand labor of another that would place him beyond his endurance and ability to serve God and country and his fellow man;" that such a brute was "Not only a traitor to his country, but a conspirator against its peace and prosperity."

These two old warriors were, it is true, soldiers, not statesmen, manufacturers or capitalists. They came up from the common people, and it is remarkable that each saw into the years of today, for

no such expressions are ever heard coming from the soldier living, who can only have a silent mind and muffled tongue, nor from the grasping capitalist or the politician in office, whose influence over National, State and local governments and judicial authority throughout the country is seen in their efforts to "obstruct civil and industrial peace," and to burden the laboring man beyond endurance and ability." If the manufacturer has a legal right to place a value on the work of the artisan, mechanic or laborer, nothing, not even the Government, can dispute his right to fix the price of bread stuffs, the munitions of war or the time, the quantities, in what manner, or when, or by or to whom merchandise or any or all of the necessities of life shall be made or sold or purchased. Indeed I doubt whether I would have a right to borrow the editor's Sunday suit to attend a Saturday funeral.

President Roosevelt, while Governor of New York, very forcibly said: "The one vital factor in the permanent prosperity of the country is the high character of the average American workman, no matter whether his work be mental or manual. It is the duty of every true American citizen to respect and obey, not to violate, define or execute law, but yet to demand from it every right which it guarantees. Whoever forgets these attributes of good citizenship are those whom organized labor disowns and places in that class in whom self predominates."

That great iconoclast of self, David M. Parry, is a broken stone kicked aside by his more ambitious confederates. He is all talk, and money is only judiciously expended or invested when it brings him the lion's share of profits; but those who have come after him believe they have succeeded in overawing courts to that degree of apprehension of money's power that they are willing and ready to shut the mouths of labor and the laboring man—his press and his unions—against advising and requesting all to purchase no goods from those who are unfriendly to them and their cause. I am inclined to believe the courts are neither ready nor willing to do any such unconstitutional service, just as I am certain that the national association will lose a million and a half dollars trying to crush labor and establish its own supremacy.

Menacing as conditions seem to appear to many, I am of the opinion, based upon extensive travel, observation and intercourse, that labor, especially union labor, is gaining favor with the whole American nation, and that nothing is so strengthening as the mercenary tactics of the manufacturers' combine, its startling announcements and its stubborn opposition to conciliatory and arbitration propositions. So, too, do I believe that a vision has appeared to the courts, and judges are realizing that law is losing its majesty, dignity and power by the vague and varied and conflicting opinions and decisions which they have made and appear on record. Such jurisprudence is a reflection upon the intelligence, learning, knowledge and impartiality of the bench. No true friend of labor—not even the Idaho champion himself—will permit the feeling that because labor is united, strong and winning favor, there is an individual or collective right to resist and violate law, and to threaten those who have or seek to enforce a different view of justice. I am of the opinion that the western verdict, though a personal victory for the accused, is, nevertheless, an indirect, but important triumph, upon the surface of conditions, for honest, unselfish labor, and dissipates the charge that unionism barter away honor and respect to gain nefarious ends. But I do not believe we should rest assured that we have secured and may peaceably enjoy a lasting victory. The same power which sought to prevent it will only continue, more vigorously and vehemently, its efforts to bias and prejudice public, political and judicial opinion. No man humbled himself by acknowledging a fault, whether its commission is at his own door or at another's. Misfortune may come to and humble every one, but the struggle to reach the level of ideal life should never be considered humiliating.

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To those who, by the best efforts of their minds and industry, endeavor to reach that level, nothing is so degrading as to realize that they must, to reach the surface, combat some power that is constantly opposing its attainment.

Now, it requires only a close observation to see that the National Association of Manufacturers is making this struggle to crush union labor a fight for its own life, and naturally it may be asked whether it is for principle or is an attempt to extend its tyranny and oppression over political and judicial elements. The association will say it is the old, old story of labor overestimating its power, place and value, which is true, in one respect, for the story of labor is so old that it is the genesis of capital itself. Reasonably it has a right to generous treatment—not kicks or cuffs, and thongs. I am never one to carry a "chip." I have no mercy for the bull dog in the fight.

### TRADE UNIONISM IN EUROPE.

BY HANS FEHLINGER.

MUNICH, November 5, 1907.

The European trade unions have passed through many trying vicissitudes, have encountered numberless difficulties, have surmounted many obstacles, and have made enormous progress, notwithstanding all the troubles with which they have had to contend. They are now strong in numbers, wealthy in funds and resources, commanding in social influence, in so far as the masses are concerned, and a dominant force in the industrial world. All this has been accomplished in the teeth of difficulties which, at times, appeared to be insurmountable, in spite of opposition the most formidable, and of legislative enactments which were thought to be absolutely crushing by their multiplicity, and their overwhelming compulsion and restraint.

In the following statistics the progress during the past few years will be shown:

In Germany the membership of all trade unions increased from 1,008,365 in 1901 to 2,215,165 in 1906, or over 100 per cent. The unaffiliated local organizations lost ground and the national trade unions made large gains. This is characteristic of the process of consolidation now going on.

In Austria, too, there has been rapid growth of trade unionism. The number of national unions rose from 36 in 1901 to 49 in 1906, while the number of district organizations during the same period declined from 266 to 89. The membership of all unions was 119,050 in 1901 and 448,270 in 1906. The largest number of members are in the metal trades and the building and transport trades follow.

In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the number of trade unions at the end of 1905 was 1,136, with a total membership of 1,887,823. This membership shows an increase of 1.3 per cent compared with 1904, but a decrease of 2.7 per cent compared with the highest recorded membership (that for 1901). Compared with 1896 there was an increase of over 25 per cent. In 1906 and 1907 most of the British unions grew in membership, especially the textile workers, the miners, the railway servants, the machinists, shipbuilders, etc., so that the number of organized workmen in the United Kingdom is at present about 2,000,000.

The development of trade unions in France is illustrated by the figures below:

Year.	Number of Trade Unions Membership.	
1901	3,287	588,832
1902	3,679	614,173
1903	3,934	643,757
1904	4,227	715,576
1905	4,625	781,344
1906	4,900	836,134

These figures are taken from the Government "Annuaire des Syndicats." But they are certainly too high, because the French Board of Trade counts as trade union any society organized under the Waldeck-Rousseau law of 1884. Such is the case of the blackleg association called "yellow syndicates." It is supposed that out of the 836,000 mem-

bers given in the "Annuaire des Syndicats" there are at least 150,000 of these people; this would leave nearly 690,000 members to real trade unions. The organizations affiliated to the French federation of labor paid in May, 1906, per capita tax for 203,273 members. The largest French trade unions are those of the transport trades, while the unions in the metal, mining, and textile trades are next in point of membership; the building trades have the largest number of organizations.

In Italy the membership of trade unions decreased from 240,689 in 1902 to 204,271 in 1907. Besides, there are in existence organizations of farm laborers which had 240,000 members in 1902 and 221,913 members in 1906; but they can not be regarded as trade unions proper.

The statistical accounts of the Swiss trade unions are incomplete. The earliest figures available are those for 1904. The membership rose from 41,862 in that year to about 59,200 in 1906. The metal trades rank first in regard to aggregate membership (13,000) and the textile trades follow (8,000).

In Hungary the period from 1901 to 1906 was very successful for organized labor. At the end of 1901 all Hungarian trade unions had 9,999 members. Their number increased to 15,270 in 1902 (53 per cent), 41,138 in 1903 (170 per cent), 53,169 in 1904 (29 per cent), 71,173 in 1905 (17 per cent) and 129,332 in 1906 (31 per cent). Of all trade unionists 59,293 are in the city of Buda-Pesth. Numerically the strongest organizations are the agricultural laborers (24,000), the bricklayers, building laborers, etc. (24,757), and the iron and metal workers (21,057).

Trade unionism is not strong in Belgium. On December 31, 1905, all unions had 54,305 members, of which total 34,806 belonged to the so-called independent group, 17,814 to the Catholic group, and 1,685 to the liberal group. The Dutch trade unions had in 1907, 34,000 members. In Denmark the labor movement remained almost stationary since 1901. The membership of trade unions declined from 96,479 in 1901 to 90,111 in 1903, and rose to 98,422 in 1907. On December 31, 1906, 49 national and 12 local unions with 78,081 members were affiliated in the Danish Trade Union Federation. In Sweden trade unions grew from 32,132 members in 1900 to 91,279 members in 1903, and to 214,574 members in 1907, while in Norway the number of organized workmen increased from 16,000 in 1903 to 33,965 in 1907.

Statistics published by the committee of the first Russian trades union congress show that 652 unions with 246,272 members existed in Russia in 1907.

The Spanish Federation of Labor (union general de trabajadores) had 31,558 members in October, 1901; 46,574 members in October, 1903; 46,845 members in October, 1905; and 36,557 members in March, 1906. The loss in the six months from October, 1905, to March, 1906, amounted to more than 20 per cent.

Servia had, in 1905, 21 national trade unions with 5,074 members, Bulgaria had eight national unions with 4,700 and 121 local trade societies with 3,600 members. Some trade unions are known to exist also in Roumania. Only in Portugal, Greece, Montenegro and in the Osman Empire have the wage-earners not yet attempted to organize on a trade union basis.—*American Federationist*.

The American Society of Equity of Princeton, Minn., has adopted resolutions pledging its members to cease patronizing *The Farmer*, *The Farmer's Wife* and the *Poultry Herald*, products of the non-union Webb Publishing Company of St. Paul, the boycott to remain in force until these publications bear the union label of the allied printing trades.

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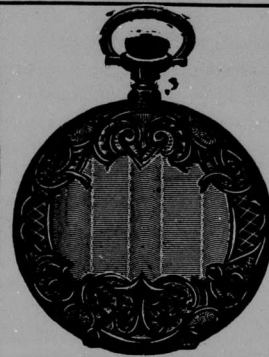
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### APPRENTICESHIP AND ITS ABUSE.

Partisan employing interests and associations have often claimed that labor unions have been narrow and unsound in their attitude towards apprentices, and this view is shared by many friends of the unions among the ranks of the sociologists.

As it is our purpose, says the *Shoe Workers' Journal*, to discuss this question frankly and fairly, we will start off with the statement that many labor leaders agree that the above criticism is in a measure well founded.

We admit that a young man having finished his education has a right to learn a trade.

We deny that any employer should displace a trained and experienced mechanic and give his place to an apprentice at a beginner's wages.

Here is the meat of the whole apprenticeship question.

If it may be shown that some unions limit apprentices unreasonably, this is merely the other extreme of where employers have used unlimited apprentices to beat down or keep down the wages of the skilled and experienced workman.

Some employers have so abused the opportunity "to teach the young idea how to shoot," thus displacing the trained mechanics of the industry, that some unions have come to a degree of prejudice where apprenticeship is involved, that they see or think they see, in every instance where an apprentice is employed in their industry, a direct menace to their livelihood.

It is not desired to accentuate the feelings of prejudice that now exist between the parties, nor is it desired to take a one-sided view of a question of the greatest importance to the future of industry, its "captains" and its workers, of the present and rising generations.

Some unions have maintained apprentice rules "that no member shall teach any person the trade except a father to teach his son and then only by permission of the union."

Such rules as these are absolutely indefensible and serve as a basis for the partisan charge, that unions are selfish and seek to create a monopoly to the exclusion of other human beings no less worthy.

The gospel of unionism must be and is broad enough to include all humanity, and its sound principles should not in any case be perverted to serve narrow and selfish purposes.

The rule we have just mentioned, would if in general effect in a given industry, limit the supply of labor to the sons of those of its members who lived until the sons reached the age to learn. If the father died before that time the son could not learn the father's trade, and if the fathers had only daughters, then certainly there would be a shortage of labor in that industry, which might in time destroy the industry, for there can be no industry without labor.

But we do not believe in hereditary mechanics any more than we do in hereditary titles, and while it is commendable for the son to have such respect for his father's honest calling as to wish to follow it himself, it is possible the son may be physically or temperamentally unfitted to learn or follow the father's trade. The son of a father who works in iron may desire to learn a trade that works in wood, and if so should have the opportunity. No young man should be bound to follow his father's trade against his will.

Through free education we seek to open the broadest fields of usefulness to our children, and we deserve to be condemned if through any narrow regulations of our own we, either intentionally or unintentionally, close the doors of opportunity in their faces.

Some of our children may choose mercantile or professional careers, and some of them will rise to eminence; but those engaged in productive labor must support all those engaged in mercantile or professional life, and there is a limit to the numbers of successful merchants and professionals, and those

who fail in these callings—to live—must do productive labor.

Thus we have sons who choose industrial life and those who are forced into it by failure of other aspirations, seeking employment in productive work.

To achieve its great purposes unionism must not only have the loyalty and respect of its present members, but must also be loved and respected by our sons as they come into manhood and engage seriously in the struggles of life.

These are the members of the unionism of the future without whom the movement cannot exist; and from motives of parental responsibilities and of self interest (distinguished from selfishness), as well as on humane grounds, it is our duty to see that they have a fair show in life, and in this connection we must remember that the son of our brother workman in another industry has equal rights with our own.

That it takes two contentions to make an issue is only another way of stating that "it takes two sides to make a quarrel," we have seen that apprenticeship has been abused by extremists of both employer and employee.

It is the mission of unions to restrain the employer who seeks to lower wages and the standard of living which furnishes the consumption which maintains all industry by abusing the privilege of teaching apprentices, and to insure the support of the workers of the future by a fair attitude towards them now and ever.

The principle of arbitration probably contains more in the way of peaceful solution of this vexed question than any other one method. It is not meant to arbitrate the question of whether an apprentice should be employed. What is meant is a condition where the employer and the union are in general agreement to arbitrate all disputes as to wages and conditions of employment.

When it becomes well settled in the minds of both employer and employee that no strikes are to take place because all disputes are to be settled by arbitration, then it should follow that the question of wages is not to be affected in any manner by the employment or promotion of an apprentice.

The employer would then have no incentive to employ an apprentice if he can secure experienced help, because he would not gain in labor cost and should prefer the experienced hand when obtainable; and the employee for the same reason would have no cause to object to the employment or promotion of an apprentice when unable to furnish experienced workmen.

Arbitration should establish mutual confidence and enable the employer to give preference to experienced help, and should enable the union of employees to assist the employer in furnishing such help, and, with the clear understanding on both sides that wages are never in dispute except through arbitration, that wages are not in any way to be affected by apprentices, that apprentices are never to be put to work when skilled help can be procured, and that when skilled help cannot be procured both sides will cheerfully co-operate to teach such apprentices as may be needed to successfully carry on or develop or expand the industry.

The law of supply and demand has its important relation to all values including labor, and no young man should desire to learn a trade unless there is a demand for labor in that trade.

Under the condition suggested, when there is a demand for new labor in the industry, the opportunity is open for new labor to enter the industry, to assist in its extension or expansion.

These are conditions that make industry profitable, and other things being equal wages rule higher in expanding and profitable industries than in industries that are cramped for capital and labor.

Through this means capital and labor, without sacrificing their separate interests, co-operate for the benefit of the industry in which they are jointly engaged.

Be it known that this beneficent result is im-

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Prices—Evenings 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c. Box Seats \$1.00  
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Beginning Monday, Dec. 9th and continuing all week, the Romantic Melodrama, "Why He Divorced Her."

This play is a wonderful reproduction of life and is delightfully entertaining.

See The Deserted Bride, "The Evils that Men Do," Down in Poverty Row, New York City; The Poison Scene and the Drugged Wine; A Brother's Devotion; See the Duel on Cherry Blossom Roof Garden and the Happy Denouement.

Entertaining Specialties introduced each night by Landers and Roselle.

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Reserved Seats in Advance. Smoking Permitted.



possible through antagonisms between employers and unions as exemplified by Van Cleavism which means eternal warfare, but can only be accomplished by the co-operation of unions and employers through arbitration established by voluntary contract.

This only serves as one illustration of the many beneficial effects arbitration may have on industry which not only includes capital and labor but all mankind.

The electric spark obtained by Franklin through key and kite, conveyed to him no conception of the thousands of functions performed by electricity today.

The history of electricity from then to now is the history of human achievement in one field of which there are many.

In the improvement of the relations between capital and labor, the principle of arbitration may be likened to the electric spark capable of being developed into a thousand beneficial uses, many of which are now apparent.

Those employers and unions who adopt arbitration as the basis of their relations, are building industry upon a bed-rock foundation, and among the greatest services that any human agency can perform is to assist in the establishment and development of these treaties of industrial peace.

Briefly, here is what happened in Hawaii: First came the laborer to work on the sugar plantations; then the mechanic, the merchant, the banker, the lawyer, the doctor; all these followed in natural sequence until Hawaii is today a Japanese colony governed at the expense of the United States. A Mongolian state which the United States must build a new navy to protect; in short, the United States is going to the expense of governing, protecting and educating the citizens of another country, owing allegiance to an emperor who may, at any time, call on them to take up arms against the United States. White civilization has practically been banished from the islands. White laborers, mechanics, farmers, merchants, doctors, lawyers, have not a ghost of a chance to subsist in the Hawaiian Islands. The conquest is complete and absolute.

An exchange speaking of spies in labor organizations, says: "A noticeable fact about these spies is their anxiety to appear as bitter foes of the bosses. They indulge in violent harangues, criticize and denounce officials, sneer at the peacemaker and revile the conservative. The more criminal of them urge violence and bloodshed, while the true union man is counseling patience and moderation. It would be well to look with suspicion upon men who so blatantly urge strikes and counsel industrial war at a time when peaceful negotiations can bring about the desired results. While all hot-headed men are not spies, yet spies invariably enact the role of hot-heads."

From the report on Emigration and Immigration during 1906, which has just been published in Great Britain, it appears that the gross number (557,737) of outgoing passengers (British and foreign) from the United Kingdom to non-European countries last year was the largest ever recorded, showing an increase of no less than 98,000, or 21 per cent, as compared with 1905, which was a record year.

It has been asserted by those well qualified to judge a large per cent. of the work of the Pinkerton and other detective agencies is in connection with the organized labor movement. This consists in furnishing spies, trouble makers and strike breakers. Susceptible employers are bunkoed out of millions annually by these "bunk" agencies.

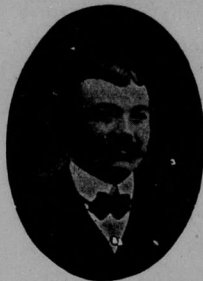
Let union men remember that every time they purchase the anti-union article they are contributing to the displacement of the union manufacturer, the union workman, and ultimately to the extinction of the labeled or union article entirely.

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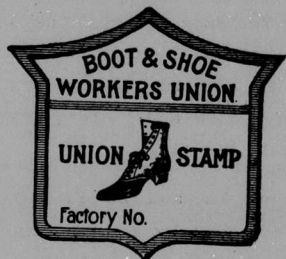
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### DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

**Labor Council**—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Marke\* 2853.

**Baggage Messengers**—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Stuart.

**Bakers**, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

**Bakery Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Bakers (Cracker)**, No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom.

**Bakers (Pie)**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

**Barbers**—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 1278 Market, room 316.

**Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees**—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

**Bartenders**, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

**Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine)**, No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Blacksmiths' Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boiler Makers**, No. 205—D. Kane, Business Agent, 712 Hampshire.

**Bookbinders**, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boot and Shoe Cutters**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

**Boot and Shoe Workers**, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

**Bootblacks**—1st and 3d Sundays, 2015 Stockton.

**Brewery Workmen**, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

**Beer Drivers**, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

**Beer Bottlers**, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

**Broom Makers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

**Box Makers and Sawyers**, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

**Butchers**—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

**Boat Builders**—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, Fifteenth and Market.

**Bottle Caners**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

**Carriage and Wagon Workers**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cigar Makers**—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cloak Makers**—Headquarters 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

**Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers**, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

**Cloth Casket Workers**—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

**Cemetery Employees**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

**Commercial Telegraphers**—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

**Cooks' Helpers**—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

**Coopers (Machine)**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Coopers**, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cooks**, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

**Drug Clerks**, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Electrical Workers**, No. 537—Meet Mondays at 15th and Mission; Headquarters, rm. 9, 15th and Mission.

**Freight Handlers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

**Garment Workers**, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Gas Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters**—Meet Saturday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

**Glass Bottle Blowers**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Hackmen**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

**Horseshoers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

**Hatters**—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

**Ice Wagon Drivers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

**Janitors**—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Jewelry Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Laundry Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

**Leather Workers on Horse Goods**—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

**Machinists**, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

**Machinists' Auxiliary**, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

**Machine Hands**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Mailers**—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

**Molders**, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Molders Auxiliary**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Metal Polishers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

**Milkers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

**Milk Wagon Drivers**—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

**Musicians**—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

**Newspaper Mailers**—Eintracht Hall, Twelfth St., 4th Monday.

**Pavers**, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Post Office Clerks**—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

**Photo Engravers**, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

**Picture Frame Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

**Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers**—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

**Printing Pressmen**, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

**Pattern Makers**—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

**Press Feeders and Assistants**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

**Rammermen**—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Retail Clerks**, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Retail Shoe Clerks**, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Retail Delivery Drivers**—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

**Stationary Firemen**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Fitters and Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Laundry Workers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Construction Workers**—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

**Sailors' Union of the Pacific**—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

**Stereotypers and Electrotypers**—Meet 3d Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Ship Drillers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

**Ship Joiners**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

**Sail Makers**—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers**—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Drivers**—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

**Sugar Workers**—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

**Soap, Soda and Candle Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Stable Employees**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

**Tanners**—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

**Tailors (Journeymen)**, No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Teamsters**—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

**Telephone Operators**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

**Theatrical Stage Employees**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

**Typographical**, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th.

**Will J. French, Secy.**; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

**Upholsterers**—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

**Undertakers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

**Waiters**, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

**Waitresses**, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna Sts.

**Web Pressmen**—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Water Workers**, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 1675 Market, St. George's Hall.

### "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

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Bekin Van and Storage Company.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.  
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.  
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.  
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.  
McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.  
A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.  
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.  
American Tobacco Company.  
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street.  
Brockton Shoe Co., 1025 Fillmore street.  
Guadalupe Dairy.  
Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor, 16 Market street.

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## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.  
 (52) American Printing Co., 365 McAllister.  
 (164) Antique Printing Co., 707 Franklin.  
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.  
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.  
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.  
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.  
 (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.  
 (6) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.  
 (7) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.  
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.  
 (39) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.  
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.  
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
 (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.  
 (165) Brown, E. A., 2346 Mission.  
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.  
 (3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.  
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.  
 (3) Bulletin, The, 767 Market.  
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.  
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.  
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.  
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.  
 (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.  
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.  
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
 (147) Construction News, 51 Third.  
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.  
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.  
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.  
 (126) Crackbon & Wright Co., 22 Leavenworth.  
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.  
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.  
 (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.  
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.  
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, 33-35 Main.  
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.  
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 397 Valencia.  
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Minna.  
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.  
 (53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.  
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.  
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.  
 (121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.  
 (75) Gilie Co., 2257 Mission.  
 (56) Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
 (156) Glissman Press, Inc., 138 Steiner.  
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.  
 (14) Goldwin & Slyter, 188 Erie.  
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leavenworth.  
 (127) Halle & Scott, 640 Commercial.  
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.  
 (158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.  
 (150) Helvetia Printing Co., 1964 Post.  
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.  
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.  
 (167) International Press, 3341 Eighteenth.  
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.  
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.  
 (21) Labor Clarion, 318 Fourteenth.  
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.  
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.  
 (50) Latham & Emanuel, 510 Clay.  
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.  
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 (66) Leland Printing and Publishing Co., 19 7th.  
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.  
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.  
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.  
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.  
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.  
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.  
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.  
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.  
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.  
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.  
 (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.  
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.  
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.  
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.  
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.  
 (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.  
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.  
 (81) Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.  
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.  
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 (137) Polychrome Company, 214 Hyde.  
 (168) Polyglot Press, 732 Broadway.  
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.  
 (109) Primo Press, 67 First.  
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.  
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.  
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.  
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.  
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.  
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1186 Market.  
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.  
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.  
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.  
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.  
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.  
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.  
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.  
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.  
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.  
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.  
 (49) Strickwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.  
 (74) Stoll, H. F. Co., 604 Mission.  
 (48) Sutter Press, 166 Valencia.  
 (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.  
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.  
 (107) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.  
 (96) Townes-Meale Co., 1411 Post.  
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.

- (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.  
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.  
 (32) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.  
 (32) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.  
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.  
 (84) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.  
 (112) Wolf, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

## BOOKBINDERS

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.  
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.  
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.  
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.  
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.  
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.  
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.  
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.  
 (169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.  
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.  
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.  
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.  
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.  
 Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
 (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.  
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.  
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.  
 (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.  
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.  
 (32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.  
 (38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.  
 Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

## MAILERS

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

Adelaide, South Australia, soap and candle factory employes have formed a union.

Unionism in Spain comprises 56,905 members, distributed through 273 local unions.

## A NEW ARGUMENT.

Here is a new argument from the man who tells you that "it is union made." Recently we had occasion to buy an article of ready-made clothing. We were aware of the fact that the place we entered handled, as a rule, union-made goods. The clerk, in explaining why the garment in question had no label, said: "It is sometimes the case, in a great rush in the factory, to run out of labels, and as we would have to send to New York for them, we cannot shut down our plant in order to wait their arrival. The article was made in a union factory." On the other hand, we volunteered the information as we understood it, that the U. G. W. of A. were willing to bankrupt themselves in an endeavor to furnish their labels to all who desired honest and sanitary made garments. "We are not aware," we said, "that the United Garment Workers of America have gone into the bankruptcy court, and from this we infer that if you have occasion to use one or one million of their labels a day they will see that this supply reaches you, and, furthermore, that they will pay the freight." We secured what we wanted, not, however, before we assumed the privilege of telling the clerk that he was not treating his employer honestly. His employer desired him to please any and all customers, especially to try and sell them what they wanted; it was their money which paid him his salary; it was their money to spend; and it was their right to spend it as they desired.—*Cincinnati Chronicle*.

The Northern Pacific switchmen's strike is settled and the men have returned to work.

Smoke Gold Crumbs and Queen Quality tobacco. Union made.



## The Best Men's Overcoats Ever Offered at \$15.00

With absolute confidence do we announce the worthiness of these men's overcoats at \$15.00.

In the first place, they are Union made, and, of course, well made. In the second place, we are offering better Union made overcoats at \$15.00 than others who sell non-union clothing at the same price. That's something of an inducement, isn't it? We have compared practically every line of clothing in San Francisco today, and know whereof we speak.

All of the new effects are included in our large and well-chosen assortment—the variety is practically unlimited. Every desirable material and color is shown, and for serviceable fabrics, style and workmanship they compare with the average \$20 overcoats on sale elsewhere.





**The Sunnyside.**

The toiler in the city had been given an advance in salary. "Now," he said, jubilantly, "I can begin saving to buy a farm." Out in Washington the agriculturalist looked at the check received for his season's wheat. "Another such crop or two and I can move into the city," he mused.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

"You don't really mean to say you wouldn't like to get out?" demanded the prison visitor. "Why, I thought you were in for life." "Oh, worse than that, ma'am," replied the convict. "I'm in a for a double life. I've got two wives waiting outside.—*Exchange*.

"Is bridge still popular, Mrs. Gamble?" "It is with me—I play every evening." "For stakes?" "For high stakes." "It must be an expensive pleasure." "No, one evening I win and the next time I lose." "Why don't you play every other evening?"—*Truth*.

She—And after we are married, dear, you'll tell me everything that happens, won't you? Cousin Fannie's husband does. He—Well, darling, I'll go Fannie's husband one better. I'll tell you a lot of things that don't happen at all.—*Chicago Daily News*.

Jack (encountering an old friend)—Hello, Jim! Fancy you volunteering! Jim—Well, you see, I've no wife and family and I love war. But what brings you out here? Jack—That's just the point. I've got a wife and family and I love peace.—*Regiment*.

"I wish you would mention this to Jinks. It is highly important." "I'll mention it to him today." "But how do you know you will see him today?" "I'm bound to bump into him. I owe him money."—*St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

Gladys—Papa will be so pleased to know that you are a poet. Algernon—Ah! Then, like you, he adores poetry. Gladys—No, not that, but the last one of my lovers he tried to lick was a football player.—*Life*.

"Never marry a man to reform him, dear." "I won't, auntie. And I'll promise you another thing." "What is that, my child?" "I'll never reform a man for some other girl to marry."—*St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

"Please, mum," began the aged hero in appealing tones, as he stood at the kitchen door on washday, "I've lost my leg—" "Well, I ain't got it," snapped the woman, slamming the door.—*Exchange*.

"Do you really like me, Charley?" "Sure. Don't I come to see you regularly?" "But men often call on a girl for whom they care little or nothing." "Not with Christmas looming up."—*Houston Post*.

Tommy Figg—Sister's beau kicked my dog yesterday, but I got even with him, you bet. Johnny Briggs—How? Tommy Figg—I mixed quinine with her face powder.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

"Yes; I am going to marry Mr. Bullion." "Why, he is old enough to be your father!" "I know he is, but unfortunately, he doesn't seem to care for mother."—*Courier-Journal*.

"In a few years," said the inventor, "we will be traveling by airship." "I hope so," answered the automobilist. "It will be a joke on the country sheriffs."—*Washington Post*.

Senator A—And do most of your constituents think as you do on this question? Senator X—Well, most of them think as they think I do.—*Somerville Journal*.

"How many people work in your office?" "Work? Perhaps two-thirds of them."—*Fliegende Blätter*.

"Edgar is a splendid talker, isn't he?" "One of the finest I ever escaped from."—*Life*.

## The Largest Clothing Establishment in the World

A union concern operating union factories—making union clothes—and we want to say right here, they're the best clothes in the land. We sell direct to the wearer and save you one-third—or in other words, the profit every retailer would be compelled to charge you with. We undersell them all—that's the reason we do the biggest business. Did you see our new store at Fourth and Market Streets? It's the talk of the town.

## S. N. Wood & Co.

The Big Store, Fourth and Market  
Uptown Store, Fillmore and Ellis  
Downtown Store, No. 730 Market  
Oakland Store, 11th and Washington

ESTABLISHED 1849



EXCLUSIVE HATTERS

## J. C. MEUSSDORFFER SONS

909—FILLMORE—909  
Between McAllister and Fulton

HATS \$2.50 TO \$5.00  
UNION MADE

## SAMUEL McFADDEN & CO. Undertakers

The firm of McFadden, McBrearty & Green having dissolved partnership, all bills due the late firm are payable at the parlors of Sam'l McFadden & Co., 1070 Haight St. near Baker. Tel. Park 12.

Fredericksburg  
BEST  
BOTTLE BEER.

SOLD BY  
2,000 DEALERS WHY?



MEN'S SHOES  
All Styles—All Leathers  
\$2.50 to \$6.50

## Katschinski's Gift-Foot-Wear FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN

Here are a few Christmas Suggestions from our specially gathered

HOLIDAY STOCK

—nothing is more useful—nothing is longer remembered or more appreciated than a useful pair of slippers, or a pair of stylish, wearable shoes—the only kind we sell.

If in doubt about the size or style

GIVE A SHOE ORDER—

"A HOLIDAY GIFT THAT'S GOOD EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR"



Men's Romoes \$1.25 to \$2.50  
Vici Kid, Tan, Black

## PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

1549 FILLMORE ST.

Near Geary Street

THE ONLY SHOE HOUSE  
DISPLAYING A UNION CARD



LADIES' SHOES  
NEWEST STYLES... \$2 to \$5



Felt Juliets  
In All Colors... 75c to \$2